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HORTUS EUROPÆ AMERICANUS:

OR, A

Collection of 85 Curious TREES and SHRUBS,

The Produce of NORTH AMERICA;

ADAPTED TO

The CLIMATES and SOILS of GREAT-BRITAIN, IRELAND, and moſt Parts of EUROPE, &c.

TOGETHER WITH

Their BLOSSOMS, FRUITS and SEEDS;

OBSERVATIONS on their CULTURE, GROWTH, CONSTITUTION and VIRTUES.

WITH

DIRECTIONS how to COLLECT, PACK UP, and SECURE them in their PASSAGE.

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By MARK CATESBY, F. R. S.

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TO

HENRY SEYMER,

Of Handford, Dorſetſhire, ESQUIRE,

The following TREATISE,

Written upon that Branch of Natural Science in which he eminently excels,

And on thoſe Arts of Cultivation which his own rural Improvements beſt illuſtrate and explain,

IS,

With the greateſt Propriety, Gratitude, and Reſpect,

INSCRIBED,

By his moſt obliged and obedient Servant,

JOHN RYALL.

LONDON, May 2, 1763.

PREFACE.

IT will eaſily be imagined that a foreſt of a thouſand miles in length, extending twenty degrees in latitude from north to ſouth (for ſuch is the territory of the crown of Great Britain on the continent of America) muſt afford a plentiful variety of trees and ſhrubs, that may be uſefully employed to inrich and adorn our woods by their valuable timber and delightful ſhade; or to embelliſh and perfume our gardens with the elegance of their appearance and the fragrancy of their odours; in both which reſpects they greatly excel our home productions of the like kind. But however obvious this may now be, very little regard was had thereto at our firſt ſettling in thoſe countries; nor indeed was any conſiderable ſtep taken towards introducing theſe ſtrangers into England till about the year 1720, ſince which time, and through the laudable application of a few perſons only, many kinds of American plants, and particularly of foreſt-trees and ſhrubs, have been procured and raiſed from thence; which, though hitherto principally in the poſſeſſion of the opulent and curious, they, it is to be hoped, will for the benefit of their country be excited to encourage their propagation and increaſe, that both Faunus and Flora may be conſulted, as well for the benefit of our woods, as for ornaments to our gardens.

The Mahogony is a remarkable inſtance how greatly beneficial ſome of the American trees may prove; and likewiſe ſerves to ſhew, that length of time and proper opportunities are requiſite to diſcover their nature and uſes; for this tree could not poſſibly have eſcaped the obſervation of the firſt Europeans that ſettled in Jamaica; and yet the excellence of its wood was not taken notice of till at leaſt an hundred and fifty years afterwards. And the caſe muſt certainly be the ſame with many other trees, whoſe properties lie ſtill concealed; and may probably ſo continue, unleſs by their becoming free deniſons of our woods and gardens, their plenty may afford opportunities of diſcovering their uſes and virtues; which in an infant country, little inclined to improvements, and depending on its mother country for all kinds of utenſils, cannot be expected. By the concurrent endeavours of the philoſopher and artiſan, I queſtion not but many of them will be found uſeful to purpoſes, of which at preſent we have not the leaſt conception.

This

This whole tract of continent lying within the northern part of the temperate zone, produces few plants but what will ſtand the rigour of our winters in England; for it is remarkable, that notwithſtanding the moſt ſouthern part of the Engliſh colonies on the continent of America are twenty degrees more ſouth than England, the cold is there no leſs ſevere than it is in England itſelf; and conſequently their plants are ſo much the better adapted to the air of our more northern ſituation: and indeed, experience has ſufficiently proved how well the Engliſh ſoil and climate agree with theſe plants; for though they are not equally hardy, and ſome (when ſmall) require a little protection, yet there are other kinds which brave our winters as ſtoutly as if they were our own productions.

By a long acquaintance with the trees and ſhrubs of America, and a conſtant attention ſince for ſeveral years to their cultivation here, I have been enabled to make ſuch obſervations on their conſtitution, growth, and culture, as may render the management of them eaſy to thoſe who ſhall be deſirous to inrich their country, and give pleaſure to themſelves, by planting and increaſing theſe beautiful exotics; and I ſhall think myſelf very happy, if this little work may excite any to what in my opinion is evidently a public good.

Few people have opportunities of procuring theſe things from America; wherefore, leſt I ſhould ſeem to treat of what cannot be got at all, or with very great difficulty, it ſeems proper to mention, that Mr. GRAY at Fulham has for many years made it his buſineſs to raiſe and cultivate the plants of America (from whence he has annually freſh ſupplies) in order to furniſh the Curious with what they want; and that through his induſtry and ſkill a greater variety of American foreſt-trees and ſhrubs may be ſeen in his gardens, than in any other place in England.

As thoſe who are deſirous and have it in their power to procure large quantities of ſeeds and plants from America, may be at a loſs what inſtructions to ſend their correſpondents abroad, I have been particular in giving an account where the ſeveral kinds of plants are to be found that are uncommon, and in directing how they are to be collected, packed up, and ſecured, ſo as to preſerve them in good condition during their paſſage; which are matters of the utmoſt conſequence, though leſs known even than their culture.

The whole number of trees and ſhrubs here treated of conſiſt of eighty-five, ſixty-three of which are graved, and their figures here exhibited; the remaining twenty-two are deſcribed, but not graved, which is thought altogether unneceſſary, becauſe their deſcription alone gives a clear idea of them without any other aſſiſtance; which is not the caſe of thoſe that are figured.

As

As this ſmall tract is deſigned intirely for uſe, I have endeavoured to contrive it in the moſt intelligible and compendious manner I was able, both in regard to the ſtyle and alſo the figures of the plants here exhibited; judging it unneceſſary to fill ſeveral pages with repeated directions for the management of every plant, when a few lines may ſuffice for the greater part of them: for as I have been particular in the culture of the firſt plant (page 1.) that may ſerve alſo as a direction for moſt of the reſt, with ſome ſmall variation; for in general all trees and ſhrubs that come from within or near the ſame latitude in theſe countries, require a management in raiſing them little different from one another.

As to the figures of the plants with all their parts, as leaves, flowers, fruit, &c. though they are compriſed in little room, they are nevertheleſs repreſented in their natural ſize, which neceſſarily gives a more perfect idea than if they had been contracted to a ſmaller ſcale. I ſhall conclude with one obſervation, which of however little conſequence is nevertheleſs remarkable, which is, that a ſmall ſpot of land in America has, within leſs than half a century, furniſhed England with a greater variety of trees than has been procured from all the other parts of the world for more than a thouſand years paſt.

N. B. Thoſe marked with an afteriſk are not engraved.

Page 20, for *Zanthoyxlum* read *Zanthoxylum*.

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Hortus

Hortus Britanno-Americanus.

1. *Magnolia altiſſima, flore ingenti candido.*

The Laurel-tree of Carolina.

OF all the trees able to endure our climate, that have yet been introduced to England, there is none that can equal this magnificent ever-green. Its ample and fragrant bloſſoms, the curious ſtructure and beauty of its purple cones and pendent ſcarlet ſeeds, ſucceſſively adorn and perfume the woods from May to October; and juſtly intitle it to the pre-eminence amongſt the varieties in the foreſts of America. Theſe trees grow in the lower parts of Carolina, and particularly in ſuch places as are unfrequented by cattle and hogs; which creatures are ſo fond of the young plants, that they crop off their heads as faſt as they appear above ground; by which means they are now become almoſt extinct in many parts of the country, where they abounded before the introduction of cattle.

Towards procuring the ſeeds of this tree in good condition, the ſucceſs depends in a great meaſure on their being kept in ſuch a degree of heat and moiſture as is requiſite to preſerve them in their long paſſage; for if they are put up too dry, their juices will remain inactive and make no effort towards vegetation; if they are kept too warm and moiſt, they will ſprout in the box and periſh; and too much moiſture and cold rots them.

The following method I recommend from my own experience: The cones or ſeed-veſſels ſhould be plucked from the tree in the month of September, when the ſeeds manifeſt their beginning to ripen by burſting forth from the little cells wherein they are contained. After the cones have lain by for a little while, the ſeeds may be taken out and ſent to England as ſoon as opportunity offers, being packed up in the manner here deſcribed.

Prepare a ſquare box of the ſize of a buſhel or leſs, at the bottom of which put a layer of light earth two inches deep, ſpread thereon a ſingle layer of ſeeds, then again a layer of earth,

and ſo diſpoſe your ſeeds and earth alternately, ſtratum ſuper ſtratum, until the box be full; then nail down the lid and let it be placed between decks. As ſoon as you get the box from the ſhip after it comes to England, ſeparate the ſeeds from the earth through a wire ſieve, ſpread them out and let them remain ſo a day or two till they are dry; then put them in a baſon of lukewarm water; by which means the ſound ſeeds will be proved by their ſinking to the bottom, and the bad ones by their floating. In whatever month they arrive, ſow them immediately in the following manner: Procure earthen pans, or ſhallow tubs filled with earth, in which ſow the ſeeds thick, if your plenty of them will admit of it, even leſs than an inch from one another; place them in a hot bed moderately warm, and keep them moiſt. In about two months they may be expected to appear above ground, though that is uncertain; for in proportion to their warm or cold ſituation in the ſhip, their growing will be forwarded or retarded, and they will come up ſooner or later. After they are come up, let them have the ſun but ſparingly, and that principally in the morning, with frequent waterings; and as they increaſe in growth, harden them by degrees againſt the approach of winter, in which ſeaſon, when the weather proves moderate, the glaſſes may be taken off; but as they are impatient of cold while they are young, and their top-ſhoots are liable to be nipped, care muſt be taken that they be not too much expoſed, for the loſs of their top-ſhoot is a deformity they never out-grow, though they may ſurvive it. This caution of preſerving their leading buds is continually to be obſerved till the bigneſs of the tree makes it leſs practicable: in March, or the beginning of April, tranſplant them from their genial beds into deeper pots, five or ſix in a pot, or in proportion to the ſize of the pot; this cauſes leſs trouble, and retards not their growth more than if one alone was in a pot, till they become of fit ſize to require a pot for every one.

Though theſe plants while young are very tender and require attendance, being arrived to the height of two feet they will endure our ſevereſt winters; of which we had ſufficient proof in the year 1740, when ten or a dozen of theſe ſmall trees growing in the open ground without any protection were very little injured by that exceſſive cold winter; whilſt at the ſame time and place ſeveral hundreds of the ſame kind, planted in ſingle pots, which were covered with reeds and double matted, periſhed every one, notwithſtanding this ſeeming ſecurity.

2. *Magnolia flore albo, folio majore, acuminato haud albicante.*

The Magnolia of Pennſylvania.

This tree riſes to the height of an hundred feet; its leaves are ſhaped like thoſe of the lilac, but larger, and fall at the approach of winter: it produces early in the ſpring white roſaceous flowers, which are ſucceeded by purple conic ſeed-veſſels, thick ſet on the outſide with little protuberances, every one of which incloſes a ſcarlet ſeed the ſize of a french-bean.

Theſe ſeeds, when they drop from their cells, fall not to the ground, but hang pendent by ſmall white threads two or three inches below the cone. The ſeminal parts of this tree have ſo near an affinity and reſemblance to the *magnolia altiſſima*, and the other kinds of this genus, that, excepting the difference in their ſize, the ſame deſcription may almoſt ſerve for all the four ſpecies. The wood of this tree has a fine grain, is tough, and of an orange colour, and is uſed by the American Indians for bowls and other utenſils: they grow on the north ſide of Suſquahanna river, in the province of Pennſylvania, and alſo in the woods of New York: which northern ſituation adapts them to our climate more than the other kinds; and from the vigorous appearance of two or three very young plants now growing at Fulham, and which I believe are the only ones growing in England, there is good reaſon to hope this majeſtic tree may eaſily be naturalized to our northern parts.

3. *Magnolia Lauri folio, ſubtus albicante.*

The ſweet flowering or roſe Bay.

Theſe trees are uſually of a ſmall ſize, ſeldom growing to the height of twenty feet, and their trunks rarely above eight or ten inches thick; the leaves are ſhaped like thoſe of the common bay, of a ſhining green, and white on the under ſide: they bloſſom in the month of May, producing a ſucceſſion of fragrant white flowers, which perfume the woods all the ſummer long, and are ſucceeded by pendulous ſcarlet ſeeds diſcharged from purple cones in like manner as the reſt of the tribe.

Theſe trees grow generally in a low wet ſoil, but if removed to high dry ground will become more regular and handſome, and more prolific in flowers and fruit: they uſually ſhed their leaves in winter, unleſs the weather be very moderate. They are natives of Virginia and a great part of the northern continent of America. The ſeeds require the like management as thoſe of the *magnolia altiſſima*, but are raiſed with more difficulty.

4. 4. *Magnolia ampliſſima, flore albo, fructu coccineo.*

The Umbrella-tree.

The height of this tree is from ſixteen to twenty feet, having a ſlender trunk of about five or ſix inches diameter; the leaves, which are thirty inches long and five in width, grow in horizontal circles of about ten together, ſomewhat reſembling an umbrella; in the center of which riſes a large greeniſh-white flower, compoſed of ten petals. The ſtructure of the ovarium and ſeed-veſſel is like thoſe of the other ſpecies. They grow in the ſhady woods of Carolina, their ample and tender leaves not enduring to be ruffled in an open expoſure. The ſeeds of this moſt elegant plant require the like management as thoſe of the *magnolia altiſſima*; but as it is a tender plant, it is raiſed with more difficulty, and I fear will not abide our winters without ſome protection. Very few of theſe trees are found in Virginia; York River ſeems to be their moſt northern boundary in which they are known to grow; in Carolina they are in greater plenty, particularly in the path leading from Mr. SKENE's houſe to his Savanna.

The figures of all the plants here exhibited are done in their natural ſize, except this alone; which, though well deſerving that advantage, could not be here effected, wherefore there was a neceſſity of reducing it to this ſmall ſcale, the circle of leaves at its full growth meaſuring nine feet. The flower is exhibited by itſelf.

Concerning OAKS.

The ſoil and climate of England being ſo peculiarly adapted to the growth of the oak, it may be reaſonably expected that the various ſpecies of this tree which America abounds with, ſhould alſo agree and proſper with us, at leaſt as well as many other trees of thoſe countries; but experience ſhews otherwiſe, unleſs acorns are brought from the northward, as Pennſylvania, New York, &c. for they are frequently killed in the ground in winter that come from South Carolina, a country many degrees colder than England; and are otherwiſe not well adapted to our climate, moſt of them being reared with ſome difficulty; wherefore it ſeems more feaſible to gratify and aſſiſt the curious in getting together a collection of the various ſpecies from the northward, to increaſe them ſo much as to become naturalized to our woods.

The planters of America multiply the ſpecies of their oaks to twice the number they really have, by giving them different names according to the properties of their wood and the uſes they

they employ it in; a method by no means proper to make them ſufficiently diſtinguiſhed from one another, as the wood of different oaks is commonly much alike and fit for the ſame purpoſes, though perhaps the ſtructure of the grain may receive ſome alteration by the ſoil it grew in.

But what has moſt contributed to multiply the ſpecies of oaks is, the great variety of different-ſhaped leaves ſome of theſe trees are apt to ſport into; which, that they ſhould be all produced from one and the ſame tree, ſeems incredible to thoſe who have only ſeen the dried ſpecimens ſent from America.

The black oak is one inſtance of it, whoſe leaves are ſometimes a foot broad, whilſt others on the ſame tree are not three inches broad, and of very different ſhapes. Notwithſtanding this great variety of appearances of American oaks, above the number of eleven or twelve ſpecies were not apparent to me, till by the indefatigable ſearches of Dr. MITCHEL, four or five more by him have been diſcovered in the remote and unfrequented parts of our colonies. Why may not the variety of leaves in this and ſome other trees, as well as ſome kinds of herbaceous plants, proceed from the like cauſe, of impregnating other trees of the ſame genus, which by deviating from the uniform courſe of nature produce in like manner a ſpurious breed?

Acorns of all kinds will not endure to be kept long out of the ground, wherefore a quick paſſage conduces not a little to their preſervation. So ſoon as they are gathered let them be ſent in a box of ſandy moiſt earth, and ſown ſo ſoon as they arrive.

N. B. Though there is a general reſemblance in the ſhape, as well as ſize, of acorns of the ſame ſpecies in moſt oak, yet their diſtinction is not to be determined thereby, becauſe ſome acorns ſport into the various ſhapes of other ſpecies, as has been before obſerved of their leaves.

5. *Quercus folio non ſerrato, in ſummitate quaſi triangulo.*

The Water Oak.

This tree grows no where but in low wateriſh lands: the timber is not durable, and therefore of little uſe, except for fencing in of fields. Its acorns in ſhape are not unlike the olive; they are ſmall and bitter, and even the hogs refuſe them, if any other food is to be found. In mild winters it retains the greateſt part of its leaves.

6. *Quercus humilior Salicis folio breviore.*

The Highland Willow Oak.

This is uſually a ſmall tree, having a dark-coloured bark with leaves of a pale green, ſhaped like thoſe of the willow oak, but ſhorter and not ſo pointed: it grows on dry poor land, producing but few acorns, and thoſe ſmall.

7. *Quercus alba Virginiana.*

The White Oak.

This the neareſt reſembles our common Engliſh oak in the ſhape of the leaves and manner of growing; the bark is white, and the grain of the wood fine; for which and its durableneſs it is much eſteemed. It grows on all kinds of land, but moſtly on high barren ground amongſt pine-trees. There is alſo another kind of white oak, which in Virginia is called Scaly White Oak, whoſe leaves are like this, but the bark is white and ſcaly: its wood is of great uſe in building; and it grows on rich lands both high and low.

8. *Quercus Carolinenſis, virentibus venis, muricata.*

The White Oak with pointed notches.

The leaves of this oak are notched and have ſharp points; the bark and wood is white, but has not ſo cloſe a grain as the preceding. Dr. PLUNKET has figured a leaf ſhaped like this, by the name of *Quercus Virginiana rubris venis muricata*; this has no red veins. The figure of the white oak and that of the white oak with pointed notches are here expreſſed by one leaf.

9. *Quercus Eſculi diviſura, foliis amplioribus aculeatis.*

The Red Oak.

The leaves of this oak retain no certain form, but ſport into various ſhapes more than other oaks do: its bark is dark-coloured, very thick and ſtrong, and for tanning preferable to that of any other kind of oak. The grain is coarſe, the wood ſpongy and not durable; however it ſerves for pipe and barrel ſtaves, clap-boards, and fence rails. They uſually grow large and lofty.

10. *Quercus, an potius Ilex Marilandica, folio longo anguſto ſalicis.*

The Willow Oak.

This oak is always found in low wet lands: the wood is ſoft and coarſe-grained; the leaves are long, narrow, and ſmooth-edged. They drop them in Virginia, but in Carolina, where the winters are ſomewhat milder, they uſually retain them.

11. *Quercus ſempervivens, foliis oblongis non ſinuatis.*

The Live Oak.

The uſual height of this oak is about forty feet: its wood is heavier and more durable than that of any other oak in America. Though it grows to a large ſize, its trunk and limbs are naturally crooked, and ſerve excellently for timbers, knees, &c. for ſhipping: they grow uſually in ſalt marſhes, and only in the lower parts of the country; but if removed to a dry ſoil, become very ſtraight and handſome trees; and in Carolina, their native country, are quick growers. The acorns are the ſweeteſt of all others, and are in great eſteem with the Indians, who ſtore them up to thicken their veniſon broth: they alſo draw from them an excellent ſweet oil, which they uſe in cookery, &c.

12. *Quercus Caſtaneæ foliis, procera arbor Virginiana.*

The Cheſnut Oak.

This oak grows only in low and very good land, and is the talleſt and largeſt of all the oaks in theſe parts of the world. The bark is white and ſcaly; the grain of the wood not fine, though it yields the largeſt and faireſt plank of any other oak; the leaves are large, indented round the edges ſomewhat like thoſe of the cheſnut. The acorns are larger than of any other oak.

13. *Quercus (forte) Marilandica, folio trifido ad ſaſſafras accedente.*

The Black Oak.

This oak uſually grows on the pooreſt land, and is but a ſmall tree: the colour of its bark is black; the grain is coarſe, but durable under water, and is ſometimes made uſe of for houſe-work. It bears good maſt for hogs; and ſome of this kind produce leaves at leaſt ten inches wide.

14. *Cupreſſus Americana.*

The Cypreſs of America.

The cypreſs is (except the tulip-tree) the talleſt and largeſt of all the trees this part of the world produces; near the ground ſome of them meaſure thirty feet in circumference: they are propagated by ſeeds only; which are incloſed in a round ſeed-veſſel in the manner of the European cypreſs, and contain a balſamic conſiſtence of a fragrant ſmell. The timber of this tree is excellent, and particularly for covering houſes, being light, of a free grain, and reſiſting the injuries of the weather better than any other made uſe of for this purpoſe. It is an aquatic, and uſually grows from one to ſix feet deep in water; which ſecure ſituation and the ſweetneſs of the ſeeds invite great numbers of different birds to breed and feed in its lofty branches. No American tree ſeems to affect the ſoil and climate of England more than this: its cones being replete with turpentine, the ſeeds are ſo well preſerved in their paſſage, that they rarely fail of growing, though ſent in any manner.

15. *Liquid-ambari Arbor, ſeu Styraciflaa, aceris folio, fructu tribuloïde, i. e. Pericarpio orbiculari ex quam plurimis apicibus coagmentato, ſemen recondens.*

The Sweet Gum-tree.

The trunk of this tree is commonly two feet diameter, ſtraight and free from branches to the height of fifteen or twenty feet; from which the branches ſpread, and riſe in a conic form to the height of forty feet and upward from the ground. The leaves are five-pointed, being divided into ſo many deep ſections, and are ſet on ſlender pedicles: in February, before the leaves

leaves are formed, the bloſſoms begin to break forth from the tops of the branches into ſpikes of yellowiſh, red, pappous, globular flowers; which, when the apices are blown off by the wind, ſwell gradually, retaining their round form to the full bigneſs of their ſeed-veſſels, which are thick ſet with hollow pointed protuberances, which being ſplit open, each cell diſcharges a ſhining black ſeed.

The wood is good timber, and uſed in wainſcotting, &c. its grain is fine, beautifully variegated, and very fit for curious works in joinery; but when wrought too green, is apt to ſhrink and fly from its joints; ſo that the planks require ſome years ſeaſoning. The regular form and beauty of this tree deſerves the regard of the Curious, as none of the American trees affect more our ſoil and climate: from between the wood and the bark there iſſues a fragrant gum, which trickles from the wounded tree, and by the heat of the ſun congeals into tranſparent reſinous drops; which the Indians chew, eſteeming it a preſervative of the teeth: the bark is alſo of ſingular uſe to them for covering their houſes. A tree ſtripped of its bark will in a few days yield an hat-full of its odoriferous gum. In a warm aſpect it will ſtand our ſevereſt froſts in the open ground: the hardineſs of this tree, with its beauty and regular form, recommends it as extremely fit for avenues.

They are increaſed by laying down their branches, and are as readily raiſed from their ſeeds: the veſſels containing the ſeeds ſhould be gathered a little before they open, and ſent with the ſeeds in them; or ſow them in a box of moiſt mould, in which let them be brought, and they will come up well in a virgin ſoil without any aſſiſtance.

16. *Arbor Tulipifera Virginiana, tripartito aceris folio, media lacinia velut abciſſa.*

The Tulip-tree.

This tree grows to a large ſize, being ſometimes thirty feet in circumference, and of a vaſt height: in Virginia it is called a Poplar, from the ſimilitude of the grain of the wood to that of our common poplar. It is uſed in wainſcot ſhingles to cover houſes, planks, mill-work, &c. being very laſting under ground. The flowers have always been compared to tulips, from which reſemblance it takes its name; though in reality they are more like the Fritillaria. The cone it bears is compoſed of ſingle-winged ſeeds; which, when ripe, fall from their placenta, and are diſperſed far and near by the winds: ſo that although their cones are to be plucked before they are ripe, they ſhould be taken at the critical time of their ſeeds beginning to drop,

otherwiſe they may by a ſudden guſt of wind be all blown off and loſt. Though few trees in America are more prolific of ſeeds than theſe, yet the ſeeds of many of them are ſo apt to prove abortive, that a large quantity collected from different trees will admit of a better chance for raiſing a number of them: put them up in a box of ſand, and ſtow them in a dry place; for moiſture in their paſſage is apt to rot them. Sow them in pans in a hot bed, in which keep them till the winter is over: yet I have known them come up very well in a good virgin ſoil without art; it is beſt therefore to try both ways with this ſeed, and all others from our northern colonies; but thoſe that come moſt northward are beſt for our climate.

17. *Nux Juglans nigra Virginienſis.*

The Black Walnut-tree.

Theſe trees are rarely ſeen in the low and flat parts of the country, nor ever but on good land, and commonly near the ſources of rivers: they grow to a vaſt ſize and in great plenty throughout the northern continent of America, particularly in the upper parts of Virginia and Carolina. The leaves are much narrower and ſharper-pointed than thoſe of our walnuts, and not ſo ſmooth; the nuts are globular, uſually twice as big as the European kind, and the inner ſhell ſo very thick and hard, that great force is required with a hammer to break it; the outer ſhell is very thick, and rough on the outſide: the kernels are very oily and rank-taſted, and notwithſtanding they loſe much of their rankneſs when they have been laid by ſome months, they are after all more agreeable to the palates of Indians than of Europeans. The great quantity of oil theſe nuts yield makes them highly eſteemed amongſt the Indians for their uſefulneſs in cookery. Theſe, as well as all other nuts and acorns, require to be put into the ground in a ſhorter time after their being gathered, than moſt other ſeeds; ſo that the quicker their paſſage, the more likely is their chance for growing.

18. *Nux Juglans alba.*

The White Walnut-tree.

This tree is much ſmaller than the black walnut, nor is it ſo tall or ſo ſtraight in its trunk; the leaves are alſo of a paler green, and generally longer than thoſe of the black walnut-tree. The bark is white; the wood white, ſoft, coarſe-grained, and not durable: the nut is ſomewhat oval and very long; and ſome time after it is gathered has many parallel, rugged furrows running from end to end. They will ſometimes lay two years in the ground before they ſprout; they are rank-taſted, and food only for ſquirrels and other wild animals.

19. *Arbor in aqua naſcens, foliis latis acuminatis & dentatis, fructu eleagni majore.*

The Water Tupelo.

This tree has uſually a large trunk, eſpecially near the ground, and grows very tall: the leaves are broad and irregularly notched or indented; from the ſides of the branches ſhoot forth its flowers on foot-ſtalks three inches long, conſiſting of ſeveral ſmall narrow greeniſh petala on the top of an oval body (which is the rudiment of the fruit) at the bottom of which its perianthium divides into four. The fruit when full grown is in ſize, ſhape, and colour like a ſmall Spaniſh olive, containing one hard channelled ſtone more pointed at one end. There is ſomewhat ſingular and remarkable in the vegetation of this ſtone; for when the young plant is ready to burſt from its cell, nature follows not her uſual method of diſcharging the kernel by ſplitting the ſtone in two, but the germin puſhes out a little piece of the flat ſide of the ſhell, and through the hole ſo made the infant plant expands, and ſhoots a tap-root directly downwards. The grain of the wood is white, ſoft, and ſpongy; the roots are much more ſo, approaching nearly to the conſiſtence of cork, and are uſed in Carolina for the ſame purpoſes as cork, to ſtop gourds and bottles. Theſe trees always grow in wet places, and uſually in the ſhallow parts of rivers. The ſeeds are very apt to grow, if planted before May; after they are come up, water them often, by omitting which they are as apt to miſcarry: the ſucceeding ſummer the length of their tap-roots enables them to find moiſture enough without the trouble of giving them water, except the weather proves exceſſive dry. This ſtately and ſingular tree deſerves well to be propagated, not only for its uncommon appearance, but as it may probably have many uſeful properties, beſides what are already conſpicuous; particularly that of growing in the water, there being very few trees that will endure to live ſo deep in that element.

20. *Nux Juglans alba Virginienſis.*

The Hiccory-tree.

This is uſually a tall tree, and often grows to a large bulk, the body being from two to three feet diameter: the leaves are ſerrated, and narrower and ſharper-pointed than thoſe of our walnut. In October, at which time the nuts are ripe, the outer ſhell opens and divides in quarters, diſcloſing the nut, the ſhell of which is thick and not eaſy to break but with a hammer:

hammer: the kernel is ſweet and well-taſted, from which the Indians draw a wholſome oil; they alſo ſtore them up for their winter proviſion; and the hogs, as well as many wild animals, receive great benefit from them. The wood is coarſe-grained, yet of much uſe for many things belonging to agriculture. Of the ſaplings or young trees are made the beſt hoops for tobacco, rice, and tar-barrels; and for the fire, no wood in the northern parts of America is in ſo much requeſt: its ſtrength and toughneſs render it likewiſe in great repute for walking-ſticks.

21. *Nux Juglans alba Carolinenſis, minimo putamine levi.*

The Pig-nut.

The branches of this tree ſpread more, are ſmaller, and the leaves not ſo broad as thoſe of the hiccory; nor is the bark ſo wrinkled: the nuts are not above one fourth ſo big as thoſe of the hiccory, and have both the inner and outer ſhell ſo thin that they may eaſily be broke with one's fingers; the kernels are ſweet, but covered with a very bitter ſkin, which makes them not eatable, except by ſquirrels and other wild creatures that can ſeparate this bitter film better than human hands are capable of doing.

22. *Caſtanea pumila Virginiana, fructu racemato parvo in ſingulis capſulis echinatis unico.*

The Chinkapin.

This is a ſhrub that ſeldom grows higher than ſixteen feet, and uſually not above eight or ten; the body is commonly eight or ten inches thick and irregular; the bark rough; the leaves are ſerrated, and grow alternately of a dark green, their backſides being of a greeniſh-white: at the joints of the leaves ſhoot forth long ſpikes of whitiſh flowers, like thoſe of the common cheſnut, which are ſucceeded by nuts of a conic ſhape, and the ſize of a haſel-nut; the ſhell which incloſes the kernel is of the colour and conſiſtence of that of a cheſnut, incloſed in a prickly burr; uſually five or ſix hang in a cluſter: they are ripe in September. Theſe nuts are ſweeter than the European cheſnut, and of great uſe to the Indians, who lay them up for their winter's proviſion. When ſent from America they frequently diſappoint our expectations, and will not come up; for which two reaſons may be aſſigned; the firſt is, that they are very apt to have maggots in them, which devour the kernels, and make them good for nothing; and the ſecond, that being kept too long out of the ground, they loſe their germinating power

by

by the length of their paſſage: if therefore ſome of them be put up in moiſt earth, and others in dry ſand, a better chance may be expected than when they are all ſent together packed up in the ſame manner; for each of theſe ways may ſucceed beſt at different times, though perhaps that can no more be accounted for in theſe than in many other ſeeds, which this method has proved very uſeful to.

All theſe different kinds of nuts may be ſent in caſes, their interſtices being filled up with light dry earth or ſand.

23. *Cornus Mas Virginiana, floſculis in corymbo digeſtis perianthio titrapetalo albo radiatim cinctis.*

The Dogwood-tree.

This is a ſmall tree, the trunk being ſeldom more than eight or ten inches thick: the leaves reſemble thoſe of our common dogwood, but are fairer and larger, ſtanding oppoſite to each other on foot-ſtalks of above a foot long; from among which branch forth many flowers in the following remarkable manner: In the beginning of March the bloſſoms break forth, and though perfectly formed, and wide open, are not ſo wide as a ſix-pence, but they increaſe gradually to the breadth of a man's hand, being not at their full bigneſs till about ſix weeks after their firſt appearance: each flower conſiſts of four greeniſh-white leaves, every leaf having a deep indenture at its end. From the bottom of the flower riſes a tuft of yellow ſtamina; every one of which opens on the top into four ſmall leaves or petals. The wood is white, has a cloſe grain, and very hard, like that of box. The flowers are ſucceeded by cluſters of berries from two to ſix in a cluſter, cloſely joined and ſet on foot-ſtalks an inch long: theſe berries are red, of an oval form, and of the ſize of large haws, containing a hard ſtone. As the flowers are a great ornament to the woods in Summer, ſo are the berries in Winter; for they uſually remain in full beauty on the trees till the approach of Spring. Theſe trees bear the ſevereſt weather in England, without ſuffering any injury therefrom: they produce here plenty of ſuckers, by which they may be as plentifully increaſed. I have not heard of any flower or fruit of them produced in England.

24. *Amelanchior Virginiana, lauro ceraſi folio.*

The Fringe-tree.

On the banks of rivulets and running ſtreams this ſhrub is moſt frequently found: it grows from ſix to ten feet high, uſually with a crooked, irregular, ſmall ſtem. Its leaves are of a light green, and ſhaped like thoſe of the orange: in May it produces bunches of white flowers, hanging on branched foot-ſtalks of half an inch long; each flower has four narrow thin petals about two inches long; to theſe ſucceed round dark-blue berries of the ſize of a ſmall olive: the berries being ſucculent are often rotted in their paſſage, and loſe their vegetative faculty; but they will increaſe by laying down their branches. It is a very hardy plant, and makes an agreeable appearance, eſpecially while in bloſſom.

25. *Agrifolium Carolinenſe, foliis dentatis baccis rubris.*

The Dahoon Holly.

This Holly grows erect ſixteen or twenty feet high; the branches ſhooting ſtraighter and are of quicker growth than the common kind: the leaves are longer, of a brighter green, and more pliant; not prickly, but ſerrated only: the berries are red, growing in large thick cluſters. This plant is not common in Carolina; it grows particularly at Colonel BULL's plantation on Aſhley river, in a bog much frequented by alligators. The berries, when ſown, require as much time before they appear above ground, as the common holly: their branches being laid, will alſo take root. They are ſomewhat tender, and require a little protection in rigid winters.

26. *Caſſena vera Floridanorum, arbuſcula baccifera Alaterni facie, foliis alternatim ſitis, tetrapyrene.*

The Yapon.

This ſhrub uſually riſes from the ground with ſeveral ſtems to the height of twelve feet, ſhooting into many upright, ſlender, ſtiff branches covered with a whitiſh, ſmooth bark, and ſet alternately with ſmall ever-green ſerrated leaves, reſembling thoſe of the Alaternus: its

flowers

flowers are ſmall and white, and grow promiſcuouſly amongſt the leaves; and are ſucceeded by ſmall ſpherical berries on ſhort foot-ſtalks: theſe berries turn red in October, and remain ſo all the winter; whereby, with the green leaves and white bark, they produce an elegant appearance. But the eſteem the American Indians have for this ſhrub, from the great uſe they make of it, renders it moſt worthy notice: they ſay its virtues have been known amongſt them from the earlieſt times, and they have long uſed it in the ſame manner they do at preſent; they prepare the leaves for keeping by drying, or rather parching them in a pottage-pot over a ſlow fire; and a ſtrong decoction of the leaves thus cured is their beloved liquor, of which they drink large quantities, both for health and pleaſure, without ſugar or other mixture; they drink it down and diſgorge it with eaſe, repeating it very often, and ſwallowing many quarts: they ſay it reſtores loſt appetite, ſtrengthens the ſtomach, and confirms their health, giving them agility, and courage in war.

It grows chiefly in the maritime parts of the country, but not further north than the capes of Virginia. The Indians on the ſea-coaſts ſupply thoſe of the mountains therewith, and carry on a conſiderable trade with it in Florida; juſt as the Spaniards do with their South-Sea tea from Paraguay to Buenos Ayres. Now Florida being in the ſame latitude north, as Paraguay is ſouth, and no apparent difference being found on comparing the leaves of theſe two plants together, it is not improbable they may be both the ſame.

In South Carolina it is called Caſſena, in Virginia and North Carolina it is known by the name of Yapon; in the latter of which places it is as much in uſe amongſt the White People as among the Indians; and eſpecially among thoſe who inhabit the ſea-coaſts.

This plant is raiſed from its ſeeds, which lay two years in the ground before it appears: it grows plentifully on many of the ſand-banks on the ſea-ſhore of Carolina.

27. *Arbor in aqua naſcens, foliis latis acuminatis & non dentatis, fructu eleagni minore.*

The Tupelo-tree.

This tree uſually grows large and ſpreading, with an erect trunk and regular head: the leaves are ſhaped like thoſe of a bay-tree. In Autumn its branches are thick ſet with oval, black berries on foot-ſtalks; each berry having an hard channelled flattiſh ſtone, which contains a kernel of a very bitter taſte; yet are they food for many wild animals. The grain of the wood is curled and very tough, and therefore proper for naves of cart-wheels, and other country uſes.

uſes. They grow uſually in moiſt places in Virginia and Carolina; in the firſt of which countries they are called Black Gum-trees.

The berries lay in the ground two and ſometimes three years before they ſprout.

28. *Laurus Carolinenſis, foliis acuminatis, baccis cæruleis, pediculis longis rubris inſidentibus.*

The Red Bay.

The leaves of this tree are in ſhape like thoſe of the common bay, and of an aromatic ſcent: the berries when ripe are blue, growing two and ſometimes three together, on foot-ſtalks two or three inches long, of a red colour, as is the calix or cup of the fruit; which is indented about the edges. Theſe trees are not very common in Virginia, except in ſome places near the ſea; in Carolina they are every where ſeen, particularly in low ſwampy lands: in general they arrive but to the ſize of ſmall trees and ſhrubs; though in ſome iſlands, and particular places near the ſea, they grow to large and ſtraight-bodied trees. The wood is fine-grained, and of excellent uſe for cabinets, &c. I have ſeen ſome of this wood that has reſembled watered ſattin, and whoſe grain has exceeded in beauty the grain of moſt woods I ever ſaw. This is a green-houſe plant, it being incapable of enduring the cold of England.

29. *Liguſtrum Lauri folio, fructu violaceo.*

The Purple-berried Bay.

This tree grows uſually ſixteen feet high; the trunk is from ſix to eight inches diameter: the leaves are very ſmooth, and of a lighter green than the common bay-tree; but in their manner of growing reſemble the leaves of that tree. In March, ſpikes ſhoot forth from between the leaves two or three inches in length, producing tetrapetalous, very ſmall, white flowers that grow oppoſite to each other on foot-ſtalks half an inch long: the berries are globular, about the ſize of a very large pea, and covered with a thin purple-coloured ſkin, incloſing a kernel, which divides in the middle. I never ſaw theſe trees growing but near the little town of Dorcheſter on Aſhley river. They may be increaſed by ſowing their berries, and alſo by laying, though they are ſomewhat tender, and will not endure the open air without being planted in a well-ſheltered and warm aſpect.

30. *Cornus Mas odorato, folio trifido margine plano.*

The Saſſafras-tree.

This is generally a ſmall tree; the trunk being uſually leſs than a foot thick: the leaves are divided into three lobes by very deep inciſures. In March come forth bunches of ſmall yellow flowers with five petals each; which are ſucceeded by berries, in ſize and ſhape not unlike thoſe of a bay-tree, hanging on red foot-ſtalks, with a calix like that of an acorn, which calix is alſo red: the berries are at firſt green, but when ripe, blue.

This tree grows in moſt parts of North America, and commonly on very good land: its medicinal virtue is very well known as a ſweetener of the blood; I ſhall therefore only add, that in Virginia a ſtrong decoction of the root has ſometimes been given with good ſucceſs for an intermitting fever. It will endure our climate in a warm ſituation. The berries being ſomewhat ſucculent ſhould be laid out to dry before they are put up, for fear of rotting in their paſſage, which ſhould be ſhort, for they will not endure being kept long out of the ground.

31. *Smilax levis lauri folio, baccis nigris.*

The Bay-leaved Smilax with black berries.

This plant is uſually found in moiſt places: it ſends forth from its root many green ſtems, whoſe branches overſpread whatſoever ſtands near it to a very conſiderable diſtance; and it frequently climbs above ſixteen feet in height; growing ſo very thick, that in Summer it makes an impenetrable ſhade, and in Winter a warm ſhelter for cattle. The leaves are of the colour of the *laurus ceraſus*, or common laurel, but in ſhape more like the bay, without any viſible veins, the middle rib only excepted.

The flowers are ſmall and whitiſh; the fruit grows in round cluſters, and is a black berry, containing one ſingle hard ſeed which is ripe in October, and is food for many ſorts of birds.

32. *Smilax Brioniæ nigræ foliis caule ſpinoſo, baccis nigris.*

The Smilax with briony leaves.

This plant ſhoots forth with many pliant thorny ſtems; which, when at full bigneſs, are as big as a walking-cane, and jointed; and riſes to the height uſually of twenty feet, climbing upon and ſpreading over the adjacent trees and ſhrubs by the aſſiſtance of its tendrels. In Autumn it produces cluſters of black round berries, hanging pendent to a foot-ſtalk about three inches long; each berry containing a very hard roundiſh ſeed. The roots of this plant are tuberous, divided by many knots and joints; and when firſt dug out of the ground are ſoft and juicy, but harden in the air to the conſiſtence of wood. Of theſe roots the inhabitants of Carolina make a diet-drink, attributing great virtues to it in cleanſing the blood, &c. They likewiſe in the Spring boil the tender ſhoots, and eat them prepared like aſparagus. It is called there China-root.

33. *Smilax non ſpinoſa, humilis baccis rubris.*

The Smilax with red berries.

Theſe plants are always ſupported by trees and ſhrubs, on which they creep, and claſp with their tendrels. The leaves are long and narrow at both ends; they are thick, ſtiff, and ſhining, with a ſingle rib in the middle, and are ſet alternately at wide diſtances: at the ends of the ſmaller branches are produced hexapetalous greeniſh-white flowers, which grow in umbelliferous tufts, and are ſucceeded by globular mucilaginous red berries, each berry containing a very hard roundiſh ſtone. Theſe plants with their glittering ſcarlet fruit, and by retaining their green leaves, make an elegant appearance all the winter; at which time the berries ſerve as food to thruſhes and other birds, and the whole plant as a warm ſhelter for them in that cold ſeaſon: they uſually grow in bogs and watry places in Virginia and Carolina. I never knew them raiſed from their ſeeds, which being exceeding hard, require to be ſown in moiſt earth.

34. *Barba Jovis Caroliniana fruteſcens acaciæ foliis.*

Jove's Beard, vulgò Indigo-tree.

The main ſtem of this plant ſeldom grows bigger than a man's wriſt; from which ſhoot forth long ſtraggling branches to the height of about twelve or ſixteen feet, ſet with long ſpikes of papilionaceous purple flowers, which are ſucceeded by ſhort pods, containing in every one a ſingle ſeed or little bean.

They may be propagated by their ſeeds, as well as by laying down their branches; and will ſtand our ſharpeſt winters in a warm aſpect.

35. *Chamærhododendros lauri folio ſemper virens, floribus bullatis corymboſis.*

The Rock Roſe of Pennſylvania.

This tree riſeth to the height of about ſixteen feet, producing ever-green leaves in ſhape like the *laurus ceraſus*, of a ſhining green: the flowers, which grow in cluſters, are monopetalous, divided into five ſegments, and ſet ſingly on pedicles half an inch long; theſe flowers, when blown, appear white, but on a nearer view are of a faint bluſh-colour, which as the flowers decay grows paler. One of the five petals is longer and more concave than the reſt, and is blended with yellow, green, and purple ſpecks, being a viſcous matter on the extremities of very fine hairs: the convex ſide of the ſame petal is alſo ſpeckled with yellowiſh-green. The pointel riſes from the centre of the flower, and has its head adorned with ſcarlet, and ſurrounded by ten ſtamina, whereof three are long and ſeven ſhort, whoſe farina iſſues out at a ſmall hole on its top. This elegant tree adorns the weſtern and remote parts of Pennſylvania; always growing in the moſt ſteril ſoil, or on the rocky declivities of hills, on river banks, and in ſhady moiſt places.

36. *Chamædaphne ſemper virens foliis oblongis anguſtis, foliorum faſciculis oppoſitis è foliorum alis.*

The Ivy-tree.

The leaves of this plant are ſhaped like thoſe of the ſallow, or *ſalix folio rotundo*, and are ever-green, like the *chamædaphne foliis tini*, to which it bears a near reſemblance in the ſtructure of its flowers, being monopetalous, with a ſtilus and ten ſtamina, which grow in ſmall cluſters oppoſite to each other out of the ales of the upper leaves. The cup is alſo indented in the like curious manner, and of a bluſh roſe-colour.

It ſeems to be but of ſhrub growth, not riſing above four or five feet high: this ſhrub is a native of Pennſylvania, and produced its bloſſoms at Peckham, in the garden of Mr. Collinſon.

37. *Zanthoyxlum ſpinoſum.*

The Pellitory, or Tooth-ach-tree.

This tree ſeldom grows above a foot in thickneſs, and about ſixteen feet high: the bark is white and very rough; the trunk and larger limbs are in a ſingular manner thick ſet with pyramidal ſhaped protuberances pointing from the tree; at the end of every one of which is a ſharp thorn; theſe protuberances are of the ſame conſiſtence with the bark of the tree and of various ſizes, the largeſt being as big as walnuts: the ſmaller branches are beſet with prickles only. The leaves are pennated, ſtanding on a rib ſix inches long, to which the lobes are ſet, one againſt another, with foot-ſtalks half an inch long; theſe lobes are awry, their greateſt vein not running in the middle, whereby one ſide of the leaf becomes bigger than the other. From the ends of the branches ſhoot forth long ſtalks of ſmall pentapetalous white flowers with reddiſh ſtamina: every flower is ſucceeded by four ſhining black ſeeds contained in a round green capſula. The leaves ſmell like thoſe of the orange, and, as well as the ſeeds and bark, are aromatic, very hot, and aſtringent; and are uſed by the people inhabiting the ſea-coaſts of Virginia and Carolina for the tooth-ach, from whence it derives its name. Theſe trees are not to be met with farther north than the ſouthermoſt parts of Virginia, nor even there but only on the ſea-coaſts.

38. *Anona fructu luteſcente, levi, ſcrotum arietis referente.*

The trunks of theſe trees are ſeldom bigger than the ſmall of a man's leg, and are about ten or twelve feet high, having a ſmooth, greeniſh, brown bark. In March, when the leaves begin to ſprout, its bloſſoms appear; conſiſting of ſix greeniſh, white, purple petals: the fruit grows in cluſters, three and ſometimes four together; they are at firſt green, but when ripe, yellow, and are covered with a thin, ſmooth ſkin, which contains a yellow pulp of a ſweet, luſcious taſte; in the middle of which lay in two rows twelve ſeeds, divided by as many thin membranes. All parts of the tree have a rank, if not a fetid ſmell; nor is the fruit reliſhed but by very few, except negroes. Theſe trees grow uſually in low ſhady ſwamps, and in a very fat ſoil. A full-grown fruit is about the ſize of a large cucumber. It produces its bloſſoms annually in the gardens of his Grace the Duke of ARGYLL.

39. *Frutex foliis oblongis acuminatis, floribus ſpicatis unoverſu diſpoſitis.*

The Sorrel-tree.

The trunk of this tree is uſually five or ſix inches thick, and riſes to the height of about twenty feet; having ſlender branches cloſe-ſet with leaves ſhaped like thoſe of the pear-tree: from the ends of the branches proceed little white monopetalous flowers, reſembling thoſe of the Arbutus, thick-ſet on ſhort foot-ſtalks that grow on one ſide of many ſlender ſtalks, which hang down from one ſide only of the main branch.

40. *Pſeudo-acacia hiſpida floribus roſeis.*

The Acacia with roſe-coloured flowers.

The flowers and leaves of this tree differ but little in ſhape from the *pſeudo-acacia flore albo*; but the ſtalks and larger branches are thick-ſet with prickly hairs and with ſharp ſpines placed alternately: the flowers are of a light roſe-colour, which, added to the bright verdure of the leaves, renders it ſo beautiful that few trees make a more elegant appearance.

This rare tree has lately been procured by Sir JOHN COLLITON, Bart. from his plantation at Carolina, and flouriſhes annually in his gardens at Exmouth in Devonſhire.

41. *Myrtus Brabantice ſimilis Carolinienſis, baccata fructu racemoſo ſeſſili, monopyreno.*

The Candle-berry Myrtle.

Theſe are but ſmall trees, or ſhrubs, about twelve feet high, with crooked ſtems branching forth near the ground irregularly: the leaves are long, narrow, and ſharp-pointed. Some trees have moſt of their leaves ſerrated, others not. In May, the ſmall branches are alternately and thick ſet with oblong tufts of very ſmall flowers, reſembling in form and ſize the catkins of the haſel-tree, and coloured with red and green; theſe are ſucceeded by ſmall cluſters of blue berries, cloſe connected like bunches of grapes: the kernel is incloſed in an oblong hard ſtone, incruſtated over with an unctuous, mealy ſubſtance; which is what yields the wax whereof candles are made in the following manner:

In November and December, at which time the berries are ripe, it is cuſtomary for a man to remove with his family, from his own home, to ſome iſland or ſand-bank near the ſea where theſe trees moſt abound, taking with him kettles to boil the berries in; he builds a hut with palmeto leaves, for the ſhelter of himſelf and family while they ſtay, which is commonly three or four weeks.

The man cuts down the trees, while the children ſtrip off the berries into a pottage-pot, and having put water to them, they are boiled till the oil floats, which is ſkimmed off into another veſſel; and this is repeated till there riſes no more oil: this when cold hardens to the conſiſtence of wax, and is of a dirty-green colour; but they boil it again, and clarify it in braſs kettles, which gives it a tranſparent greenneſs. Theſe candles burn a long time, and yield a grateful ſmell; people uſually add a fourth part of tallow, which makes them burn clearer.

There grows in Carolina another kind of this tree with broader leaves.

The wax with which theſe berries are covered is no ſmall preſervative to them in their paſſage from America: ſo that being ſown thick in pans, and aſſiſted by the moderate heat of a hot bed, they ſeldom fail of coming up thick: as their ſtems are very ſlender while young, great care is required in tranſplanting them, which ſhould be cloſe, that they may the better defend one another from the cold in winter, as well as from the ſcorching heat of the ſun in ſummer. They are very hard when raiſed, and will endure our ſharpeſt winters.

42. *Acacia, abruæ foliis, triacanthos capſula ovali, unicum ſemen claudente.*

The Water Acacia.

This tree ſpreads and grows to a large ſize: the leaves are winged and compoſed of many ſmall, pointed lobes, like moſt others of its genus. The fruit is ſomewhat like a bean, contained in an oval capſula, ſix of which commonly grow together in a bunch: many very large ſharp thorns are ſet on its branches and larger limbs. This tree I never ſaw but at one place in Carolina, growing in ſhallow water, near the ſprings of Aſhley river; and no doubt in other places.

43. *Frutex lauri longiore folio.*

This ſhrub is a native of Virginia, and grows in wet ſwamps and ſtanding waters; it riſes from the ground with many ſtems to the height of eight or ten feet, which are of a reddiſh colour. The leaves are placed alternately an inch from one another, and are in ſhape like thoſe of a bay, ſtiff and ſhining; at the pedicles of the leaves grow the flowers, which are tubulous, of a pale red colour, and ſet on ſtalks three inches long; theſe flowers are ſucceeded by ſmall conic ſeed-veſſels about the ſize of large peas, that when ripe open in two parts, and diſplay many ſmall ſeeds. It retains its leaves all the winter.

44. *Frutex, padi foliis non ſerratis, floribus monopetalis albis, campani formibus, fructu craſſo tetragono.*

The trunk of this ſhrub is ſlender; ſometimes two or three ſtems riſe from the ſame root to the height uſually of ten feet. The leaves are in ſhape like thoſe of a pear. In February and March come white flowers in form of a bell, hanging uſually two and three together, from the ſides of the branches, on foot-ſtalks an inch long: from the middle of the flower four ſtamina ſhoot forth, with a ſtilus extending half an inch beyond them of a reddiſh colour; theſe flowers are ſucceeded by oblong quadrangular ſeed-veſſels pointed at the ends.

45. *Arbor lauri folio, floribus ex foliorum, alis pentapetalis, pluribus ſtaminibus donatis.*

The Root.

It has a ſlender ſtem, and grows uſually about eight or ten feet high: its leaves are in ſhape like thoſe of a pear, growing alternately on foot-ſtalks of an inch long; from between which proceed ſmall whitiſh flowers, conſiſting of five petals; in the middle whereof ſhoot forth many ſmall ſtamina headed with yellow apices. The roots of this plant are made uſe of in decoctions, and are eſteemed ſtomachic, and a cleanſer of the blood: the fruit I have not ſeen. It grows in moiſt ſhady woods in the lower parts of Carolina. It ſends forth its bloſſoms in February; and is for its virtues, by way of eminence, called THE ROOT.

46. *Frutex foliis ſerratis, floribus longioribus ſpicatis ſubviridibus capſula pentagona.*

This ſhrub is uſually ſlender in the main ſtem, ſpreading into many pliant branches, to the height of about ten feet: its leaves are ſet alternately, having the edges finely ſerrated: the flowers are tubulous, of a greeniſh-white, with a pointel reaching a little above the verge of the cup; theſe flowers are ſucceeded by round berries, which when ripe open, and divide into five ſections, incloſing many ſmall ſeeds. They grow in moiſt places in Carolina and Virginia.

47. *Bignonia urucu foliis, flore ſordidè albo, intus maculis purpureis & luteis aſperſo, ſiliqua longiſſima & anguſtiſſima.*

The Catalpa-tree.

This tree uſually riſes about twenty feet and ſpreads much; the bark is ſmooth, the wood ſoft and ſpongy, the leaves ſhaped like thoſe of the lilac, but much larger, ſome being ten inches over, and of a bright green ſattin hue. About the beginning of Auguſt it produces large bunches of tubulous white flowers, compoſed of one petal divided into four lips: the inſide of every flower is powdered as it were with purple ſpecks, through which run two

parallel

parallel chains of larger ſpots of a yellow colour, decreaſing gradually to the center of the cup: the calix is bivalved, of a copper colour, and before it opens is ſhaped like a pear. The flowers are ſucceeded by pods twelve or fourteen inches long, which when ripe open, and diſplay the ſeeds, which are winged, and lie over one another like the ſcales of fiſhes, or the ſeeds of an Apocynum. This tree was not known to the inhabitants of Carolina, till the ſeeds were brought there from the remoter parts of the country; and though the inhabitants are little curious in gardening, the uncommon beauty of this tree induced them to propagate it for the ornament of their plantations; it is ſince become naturalized to England; and did in Auguſt 1748 produce, at Mr. GRAY's, ſuch numbers of bloſſoms, that the leaves were almoſt hid thereby. It delights in a rich moiſt ſoil, not expoſed to winds; and will increaſe by ſeeds and cuttings.

48. *Bignonia Americana capreolis donata ſiliqua breviore.*

This plant uſually grows on the ſhady banks of rivers, riſing with many ſingle pliant ſtems to the height of twenty and ſometimes thirty feet, if ſupported by trees and ſhrubs growing near, on which it may climb and faſten its claſping tendrels. From the joints of the trailing ſtalks ſhoot forth their leaves, flowers, and tendrels; four leaves grow at every joint, placed by pairs on two horizontal ſhort ſtalks: the flowers are ſet on foot-ſtalks of above an inch in length; are monopetalous, and divided into five ſections, which reflect back, and are of a bright yellow within, but the outſide of the flower is of a cinnamon colour, and has within it four ſtamina with a ſtilus. The ſeeds are winged, and fixed to a placenta within a pod. This beautiful plant is a native of both Virginia and Carolina, and blows there in May; though in England it bloſſoms not before Auguſt. Theſe ſeeds ſhould be brought over in their pods, and being at their arrival ſown in a hot bed, moderately warm, will not lay long before they appear above ground; they require ſome care and protection till they have paſſed the ſecond winter, but are able afterwards to abide our open air.

49. *Bignonia fraxini foliis, coccineo flore minore.*

The Trumpet-flower.

Theſe plants climb trees, on which they run a great height, and are frequently ſeen to cover even the dead trunks of very tall trees: the leaves are winged, conſiſting of many ſerrated lobes ſtanding by couples oppoſite to each other, on one rib. In May, June, July, and Auguſt, they produce bunches of red flowers, ſomewhat like the fox-glove; each flower ſhoots from a reddiſh-coloured calix, is monopetalous, ſwells in the middle, and opens at the top into five lips, with a pointel ariſing from the calix through the middle of the flower. In Auguſt the cods or ſeed-veſſels appear; they are, when full-grown, eight or nine inches long, about the ſize of a man's thumb, and ſomewhat tapering at both ends; and divide from end to end in two equal parts, diſplaying many flat winged ſeeds.

Theſe ſeeds ſhould be ſent to England in their cods, and will grow very readily when ſown in pots, with the moderate heat of a hot bed; the ſucceeding winter a continuance of protection is neceſſary, but in the ſpring they may be planted out in a warm ſituation, where they will abide the rigour of our ſharpeſt winters; and their trailing branches being ſupported, they will produce plenty of their beautiful bloſſoms.

There are two kinds of this plant, which are ſo like each other that they ſeem to differ only in ſize. This here deſcribed is the larger one.

50. *Chamædaphne foliis tini, floribus bullatis umbellatis.*

The Ivy-tree of Virginia.

This ever-green ſhrub riſes uſually to the height of five or ſix feet, and ſometimes to twice that height: the ſtems of ſome are as big as a man's wriſt, though generally ſmaller, and covered with a rough brown bark: the wood is very cloſe-grained, heavy, and hard like box; the limbs moſt commonly are crooked and grow irregular, but are thick cloathed with ſtiff ſmooth leaves of a ſhining green. The flowers grow in bunches on the tops of the branches, to foot-ſtalks three inches long; they are white, ſtained with a purple red, and conſiſt of one leaf in form of a cup, divided at the verge into five ſections; in the middle is a ſtilus and ten ſtamina, which, when the flower firſt opens, appear lying cloſe to the ſides of the cup at equal diſtances, their apices being lodged in ten little hollow cells, which being prominent on the outſide appear as ſo many little tubercles.

The flowers are ſucceeded by ſmall round capſulæ, which, when ripe, open in five parts and diſcharge their ſmall duſt-like ſeeds.

This plant is a native of Carolina, Virginia, and other parts of the northern continent of America.. They uſually grow on rocks hanging over rivulets and running ſtreams, and on the ſides of barren hills, in a ſoil the moſt ſteril and leaſt productive I ever ſaw. Sheep are poiſoned by browſing on its leaves; though deer feed on them without harm.

As all plants have their peculiar beauties, it would ſeem preſumptuous to aſſign to any one an elegance beyond all others; yet, conſidering the curious ſtructure of the flower and the beautiful appearance of this whole ſhrub, I know of none that has a better claim to be ſtiled the moſt elegant.

After ſeveral unſucceſsful attempts to propagate it from ſeeds, I procured plants of it at ſeveral times from America, but with little better ſucceſs, for they always dwindled, and produced no bloſſoms; at length I procured ſome plants of it from Pennſylvania, which climate being nearer to that of England than that from which mine came, ſome bunches of bloſſoms were produced in July 1740 and 1741, at Fulham, and alſo in the garden of Mr. Collinson at Peckham.

51. *Alcea Floridana, quinque capſularis laurinis foliis, leviter crenatis, ſeminibus coniferarum inſtar alatis.*

The Loblolly Bay.

This is a tall and very ſtraight tree, with a regular pyramidal-ſhaped head: its leaves in figure are like thoſe of the common bay-tree, but ſerrated, and of a moſt delightful ſhining green. It begins to produce white bloſſoms in May, and continues bringing forth its flowers the greater part of the ſummer: the flowers are fixed to foot-ſtalks four or five inches long, are monopetalous, divided into five ſegments, encompaſſing a tuft of ſtamina headed by yellow apices; theſe flowers in November are ſucceeded by a conic capſula having a divided calix; the capſula when ripe opens, and divides into five ſections, diſcloſing many ſmall half-winged ſeeds.

This tree retains its leaves all the year: it grows in very wet places only, and frequently two feet deep in water; the wood is ſomewhat ſoft, yet I have ſeen ſome beautiful tables made of it. It grows in Carolina, but in none of the more northern colonies.

52. *Guajacana.*

The Perſimmon-tree.

Theſe trees grow from twenty to thirty feet in height, with a trunk about ten or twelve inches thick, and bear leaves like thoſe of the pear-tree: the bloſſoms appear in April, growing along the ſides of the branches on very ſhort foot-ſtalks; they are monopetalous, ſucculent, and of a green colour; divided into four ſegments, in the middle of which ſtands the ovarium, which when grown to its full bigneſs is of the ſize and ſhape of a large Orleans plum: as the fruit ſwells, the four petals which compoſed the flower ſpread and become hard and dry. The fruit, which is of a tranſparent yellow colour, incloſeth four flat ſtones: the fruit of ſome of theſe trees ripen at different times from others; ſome in Auguſt, others in November, and will hang after the leaves fall even till December, when having loſt much of its watery parts, it grows ſhrivelled, candied, and very luſcious, reſembling raiſins of the ſun; and if ſkilfully managed, would probably afford a fine rich ſpirit. Great plenty of theſe trees grow in Carolina, Virginia, and moſt of our northern colonies in America; where their fruit is a ſeaſonable ſupport to birds, ſquirrels, and other animals. The ſtone ſplit in two parts exhibits the tree in embrio, with the two ſeed leaves, and its ſtem or trunk, in a more diſtinct manner than in any I have ever met with. Theſe ſeeds will riſe in the natural ground; but the more expeditious and certain method is, to raiſe them with the aſſiſtance of a moderate hot bed.

53. *Frutex aquaticus, floribus luteis, fructu rotundo quinque capſulari.*

The height of this plant is uſually about twelve feet; it riſes with many ſmall ſtems, from which ſhoot forth ſmaller twigs ſet with ſmall pointed ſmooth leaves. The flowers grow on the tops of the branches; before they open are incloſed in ſmall brown perianthia ſet on ſhort foot-ſtalks; are hexapetalous, and of a deep yellow colour.

They grow in plaſhes and freſh-water ponds, in the woods of Virginia and Carolina; and in the beginning of February adorn the woods, when few other plants appear in bloſſom. The flowers are ſucceeded by ſmall round capſulæ, which in March and April divide into four parts and diſcloſe their ſeeds, which being very ſmall, are diſperſed by the wind; and when carried into watery places, they ſpring up very thick, and bloſſom in a ſhort time.

54. *Phila-*

54. *Philadelphus flore albo majore inodoro.*

This is a ſmall tree, riſing to the height of about ſixteen feet or upwards, with a ſlender trunk: the wood is hard and brittle. From the larger upright ſtalks grow ſmaller ones horizontally and oppoſite to each other, on which are placed the leaves by pairs: at the ends of theſe ſmaller ſtalks come forth the flowers, growing uſually two and three together on foot-ſtalks of an inch long; theſe flowers are compoſed of four white petals, adorned in the middle with a tuft of thrummy ſtamina and a triple ſtilus, and crowned with yellow apices. Theſe flowers are ſucceeded by roundiſh mucronated capſulæ, containing many ſmall ſeeds in cells divided by thin membranes.

Theſe trees grow near the ſources of rivers in Carolina, and have not been introduced to England.

55. *Ciſtus Virginiana, flore & periclymini.*

The Upright Honey-ſuckle.

This plant riſes uſually with two or three ſtiff ſtraight ſtems, which are ſmall, except where the ſoil is very moiſt and rich, where they grow to the ſize of a walking-cane, and twelve or ſixteen feet high, branching into many ſmaller ſtalks, with leaves alternately placed: at the ends of the ſtalks are produced bunches of flowers reſembling our common honey-ſuckle, of a bluſh-red colour and fragrant ſmell.

Theſe flowers are ſucceeded by long pointed capſulæ, containing innumerable very ſmall ſeeds in cells divided by thin membranes.

It is a native of Virginia and Carolina, but will endure our climate in the open air, having for many years paſt produced its beautiful and fragrant bloſſoms at the gardens of Mr. Peter Collinson at Peckham, and in ſome other places. The raiſing theſe plants from ſeeds has been often attempted without ſucceſs; therefore in order to procure ſome, let them be planted from out of the woods into a caſe or tub, with as much earth as will ſtick to their roots: water them well in their paſſage.

A warm aſpect, with a loamy, ſtrong, moiſt ſoil, is what they like the beſt. The white kind is moſt fragrant, and grows the talleſt.

56. *Jaſminum luteum odoratum Virginianum, ſcandens, ſemper virens.*

The Yellow Jeſſamin.

This plant grows uſually in moiſt places; its branches being ſupported by other trees and ſhrubs, on which it climbs. The leaves grow oppoſite to each other from the joints of the ſtalks, whence likewiſe ſhoot forth yellow tubulous flowers, the verges whereof are notched or divided into five ſections. The ſeeds are flat and half-winged, containing an oblong pointed capſula which, when they are ripe, ſplits up to the ſtalk, and diſcharges them.

The flowers ſmell like thoſe of the wall-flower, and diffuſe their ſmell to a great diſtance. Theſe plants are ſcarce in Virginia, but are plentiful in Carolina.

57. *Hamamelis.*

The uſual height of this plant is ten or twelve feet: they appear like nut-trees at a little diſtance; their leaves reſembling thoſe of the nut, or rather thoſe of the alder-tree. The flower is a pale yellow, conſiſting of a triangular involucrum, and a calix divided by four ſegments, from which proceed four ſlender petals about two inches long: it has alſo four ſtamina and a ſtilus hardly to be diſcerned with the naked eye. It flowers at Carolina in October, and after continuing long in bloſſom, ſets its fruit for the next ſummer. The ſeed-veſſel conſiſts of a double capſula, which when ripe ſplits half open, and diſcloſes two hard black ſhining ſeeds, having a white ſpot at their bigger ends; each ſeed lies in its diſtinct cell, ſeparated by a thin membrane, and they are ſometimes tricapſular.

A plant of this kind was firſt ſent me from Virginia in the year 1743; it arrived at Chriſtmas, and was then full of bloſſoms, as it has annually been about the ſame time ever ſince: it is a hardy ſhrub, and is proof againſt the ſevereſt cold. The ſeeds may be raiſed in the open ground, but will lay two winters therein before they appear; and are long before they ſtrike root by laying.

58. *Frutex corni foliis conjugatis; floribus inſtar anemones ſtellatæ, petalis craſſis, rigidis, colore ſordidè rubente; cortice aromatico.*

This ſhrub grows about ten or twelve feet high; the leaves are ſet oppoſite to each other: the flowers reſemble in form thoſe of the ſtar-anemony, compoſed of many ſtiff copper-coloured petals, incloſing a tuft of ſhort yellow ſtamina. The fruit of this plant appeared as is here repreſented; but being unripe when diſcovered, no more could be known of it: the bark is very aromatic. Theſe trees grow in the remote and hilly parts of Carolina in ſprings of rivers. It is a very hardy plant, and yields a ſucceſſion of flowers the greater part of the ſummer. This plant may be increaſed by layers.

*59. The Cheſnut-tree.

The cheſnut-trees in America are in appearance ſo very like thoſe of Europe, that little or no difference can be diſcerned between them, except that the trees and nuts of the American cheſnuts are neither ſo large and fair as thoſe of Europe, but the nuts are much ſweeter. They abound moſt in the hilly parts of the country, particularly on the Apalachian mountains, where they are more numerous than any other kind of tree.

*60. *Platanus Occidentalis.*

The Weſtern Plane-tree.

This tree is become a deniſon of England, and in ſome ſoils propagates its offspring by ſeeds and ſuckers, as our aſhes and elms do: they grow to be lofty and ſtately trees; their leaves are very broad, of a pleaſant green, and have a white down on their back ſides. The ſeed-veſſels are globular, hanging ſingle and pendent: the trunks are large; the bark ſmooth, gloſſy, and ſo variegated with white, green, &c. that they produce a fine effect amongſt the other trees.

*61. *Populus nigra folio maximo, gemmis balſamum odoratiſſimum fundentibus.*

The Poplar of Carolina.

This tree is ſeldom found but near rivers, above the inhabited parts of the country: it grows very large and of a great height. Its leaves are large, ſmooth on one ſide, and ſerrated, or rather edged with ſmall indentures; and in ſhape reſemble thoſe of the black poplar which PARKINSON deſcribes. The foot-ſtalks are long, remarkably flat, and of a reddiſh colour, as are the larger veins of the leaves. In April, at which time only I ſaw them, they had ſhed their ſeeds; but by what remained I could perceive that they hang in cluſters, and are covered with an odoriferous balſam, which iſſues out of and ſticks to the large ſwelling buds of this tree. It is the quickeſt grower of any tree I know, and is eaſily multiplied by cuttings.

*62. *Fraxinus Carolinenſis, foliis anguſtioribus utrinque acuminatis, pendulis.*

Theſe trees are commonly of a mean height, and the leaves are pointed at both ends: the ſeeds are winged, and hang in cluſters. They grow in low moiſt places.

*63. *Acer Virginianum folio majore ſubtus ſupra viridi ſplendente.*

The Red flowering Maple.

Theſe trees grow to a conſiderable height; but their trunks are ſeldom very large. In February, before the leaves appear, its little red bloſſoms open; and continues in flower about three weeks, and are then ſucceeded by the keys, which are alſo red, and with the flowers continue ſix weeks; adorning the woods earlier than moſt other trees in Carolina and Virginia. They endure the air of our Engliſh climate as well as their native one.

The ſeeds of this tree being ſucculent, retain their growing faculty but a ſhort time; therefore, as the trees that are already in England do not produce perfect ſeeds, there is no other way of increaſing them but by laying, or poſſibly by inarching on our native maple.

*64. *Acer Americanum, &c.*

The American flowering Maple, with larger bunches of flowers.

*65. *Acer*

*65. *Acer Maximum, foliis trifidis vel quinquefidis, Virginianum.*

The Aſh-leaved Maple.

*66. *Acer Carolinianum, foliis maximis ſubtus argentis in lacinias profundiores & magis acuminatis diviſis.*

The leaves of this maple are as large as thoſe of the *platanus occidentalis.*

*67. *Carpipinus, Virginiana floreſcens.*

The flowering Horn-beam.

*68. *Acacia Americana abruæ foliis, triacanthos capſulâ ovali unicum ſemen claudente.*

The Large thorned Acacia.

This tree bears a ſpreading head, and when full grown is of a great thickneſs: the trunk and bigger branches are ſet with many large, long, ſharp thorns, three of which ſtand generally together. The ſeeds are a kind of bean, contained in a flat pod above a foot in length, and three inches broad, replete with a ſweet pulp of a honey-like conſiſtence. The inhabitants brew a palatable and wholſome liquor thereof; and it is not improbable, that the immenſe quantities of ſuch rich mellifluous juice to be procured from theſe trees may hereafter be made uſe of for many valuable purpoſes. Theſe trees were unknown in Virginia till about the year 1700, near which time ſome of them were brought from the banks of the Miſſiſippi river by the Cherokee Indians, and planted in their nation, diſtant from Virginia ſix or ſeven hundred miles; from whence they were introduced to Virginia by the Indian traders of that country.

The only valuable part of this tree is the fruit; the wood being good for little. In Virginia it is called the Honey Locuſt.

It is raiſed from ſeeds only, which ſhould be brought over in their pods.

*69. *Pſeudo-*

*69. *Pſeudo-acacia.*

The Locuſt-tree of Virginia.

The wood of this tree is eſteemed in Virginia, on account of its durableneſs, beyond that of any other. When the Engliſh firſt ſettled in that country, being obliged to run up with all the expedition poſſible ſuch little houſes as might ſerve them to dwell in, till they could find leiſure to build larger and more convenient ones, they erected each of their little hovels on four only of theſe trees, pitched into the ground to ſupport the four corners: many of theſe poſts are yet ſtanding, and not only the parts under ground, but likewiſe thoſe above, ſtill perfectly ſound. This is a beautiful and very uſeful tree, yielding to none in the pleaſing verdure of its leaves: of the wood of this tree the Virginian and other northern American Indians made their bows, it being when old very tough and pliant; yet the limbs and branches are brittle and liable to be ſplit by winds, therefore not ſo fit to be planted in open expoſures. It bears white papilionaceous flowers that hang in cluſters, and perfume the air with their fragrance. The ſeeds remain hanging on the leafleſs trees till after Chriſtmas; and from them a ſucceſſion may eaſily be raiſed.

This tree is hardy, and is never affected by our froſts: they are very numerous in moſt of our northern colonies, and of quick growth. Its uſefulneſs and eaſy culture recommends it for parks and fields, as well as avenues in gardens.

70. *Ceraſi ſimilis, arbuſcula Mariana pœdi folio, flore albo parvo racemoſo.*

The cluſtered Black Cherry.

In the thick woods of Virginia and Carolina, where theſe trees moſt abound, they ſeldom grow bigger than a man's leg; but being removed to more open places, they become large trees; ſome of them being two feet in diameter with a ſingle ſtraight ſtem. In March they produce pendulous bunches of white flowers, which are ſucceeded by ſmall cherries of a greeniſh caſt, hanging in cluſters of ſix inches long in the manner of currants: the fruit of ſome of theſe trees are ſweet and pleaſant-taſted, others are bitter: they are approved for making the beſt cherry-brandy of any other; and alſo for ſtocks to graft other cherries upon. The wood has a fine grain, and is eſteemed for its uſes in joinery and wainſcotting. They are raiſed principally from their ſeeds, but will take root by laying.

*71. *Aqui-*

*71. *Aquifolium Virginianum.*

The Holly of America.

There appears no ſpecific difference between the common American and the common Engliſh Holly; the leaves of the American being more or leſs prickly, and ſome wholly without; and the berries ſomewhat leſs, and of a brighter red; but they differ moſt in ſtature: thoſe of America, particularly in the upper parts of Virginia, are frequently forty and ſometimes fifty feet high; the trunk fourteen and eighteen inches diameter, and very erect.

*72. *Juniperus Virginiana.*

The Cedar of North America.

Theſe trees are natives of the maritime parts of North America from the cape of Florida to the latitude of between forty and fifty degrees; which extenſive tract for above a century paſt has afforded a ſufficient ſupply of this wood for building infinite numbers of ſhips and ſloops, yet there ſtill remain inexhauſtible quantities fit for the ſame purpoſe; for being of a quick growth they become good timber in twenty years. The inhabitants of Bermudas firſt became famous for their cedar veſſels, and long retained the reputation of building them to ſuch a degree, that in England cedar ſloops and Bermudas ſloops were ſynonymous terms; and moſt people ſuppoſed that all the cedar veſſels in America were built at Bermudas; whereas that whole iſland contains not the hundredth part of the quantity of land that affords cedar, and conſequently the number of ſhips built on that little iſland is inconſiderable in compariſon to what the continent, the Bahama, and other iſlands furniſh. It is true, the wood of the Bermudas cedar is preferred to that of the continent; for as rocky ſoils produce the firmeſt wood, the cedars of Bermudas receiving their nouriſhment from ſolid rocks, acquire a cloſeneſs and ſolidity in the grain beyond what thoſe have which grow in the ſandy looſe ſoil on the continent: however the different appearance of cedars (which is often cauſed by different ſoils or ſeminal varieties) is no ſufficient reaſon for ſuppoſing ſo many different ſpecies; for in America I have frequently gathered ſpecimens from a grove of theſe trees, and even from a ſingle tree, that have agreed with all the different characters by which they have been diſtinguiſhed in England. I was told by a perſon of probity and curioſity, that he carried ſome

berries

berries of the Bermudas cedar from thence, and raiſed trees from them in Carolina, where the trees became more like in appearance to the Carolina cedar trees than to thoſe of Bermudas; therefore it is not to be wondered that ſuch-like changes appear in England, where the ſoil and climate differ vaſtly from thoſe parts of America where cedars grow.

The ſeeds of this tree may be raiſed in the common earth, giving them ſome protection in the winter if it ſhould be ſharp; though better ſucceſs may be expected if ſown in a hot bed, particularly thoſe from Bermudas and the more ſouthern parts of the continent.

*73. *Cupreſſus Americana, fructu minimo.*

The American Cypreſs. White Cedar.

Sow the ſeeds of this tree in the ſpring in boxes or pans of earth, for the convenience of removing them to a warm aſpect when the rigour of the weather requires it, keeping them moderately moiſt till the next ſpring; then give them the gentle heat of a hot bed, and at their appearing above ground give them frequent waterings, and harden them gradually againſt the approach of winter: if the cold ſhould prove exceſſive, give them ſome ſmall protection, and in the ſpring plant them out with as much mould ſticking to their roots as can be. Except the Diſſideus American cypreſs, this is the only ſpecies of cypreſs that has been found in North America: it retains the leaves the year round. Theſe trees grow in Carolina, Virginia, Maryland, and Pennſylvania, and only in the upper parts of thoſe countries; and is accounted excellent timber: they grow to large and lofty trees.

*74. *Siliquaſtrum Americanum.*

The Red Bud-tree.

The principal difference between this and the Arbor Judæ of Europe is, that the leaf of this is ſharper-pointed, and the plant leſs capable of enduring cold than that of Europe.

*75. *Rhus*

*75. *Rhus glabrum panicula ſpecioſa coccinea.*

This plant riſes to the height of ſix or ſeven feet, with one and ſometimes ſeveral ſtraight ſtems from one root, and produces ſpikes of pentapetalous white flowers at the ends of the branches. That which diſtinguiſhes this and gives it the preference to all the other ſpecies of it is, the reſplendence of its ſcarlet panicles, the colour of which begins to appear in July with a tincture of yellow; but as the fruit ripens the ſcarlet heightens. The berries that compoſe the panicles are yellow, thick-ſet with numerous filaments or ſmall threads of a purple or ſcarlet colour, which nothing can excel, eſpecially when the ſun ſhines upon it.

N. B. A warm ſummer is requiſite to perfect its colour in our climate. They will riſe from ſeeds, but are more eaſily increaſed by ſuckers, which they are much inclined to produce.

*76. *Pavia.*

The Scarlet flowering Horſe-cheſnut.

This tree grows uſually but to a ſmall ſize.

*77. *Meſpilus ſpinoſa.*

The Cockſpur Thorn.

This tree grows uſually to the height of ſixteen feet or more, with a ſtraight ſtem and regular-ſhaped head. In the ſpring it produces large cluſters of flowers, which in October are ſucceeded by bunches of a red fruit of the ſize and form of thoſe of the Italian Azerol.

It is very proper to plant in parks, as well for its handſome appearance as the benefit it affords the deer, which delight to browſe on the fruit. It is a hardy plant, and may be raised from ſeeds with as much facility as the common hawthorn, and deſerves to be propagated preferable to others of this genus.

There are a great many different ſpecies of the *meſpili* that have been introduced from North America; a great variety of which is to be ſeen in the gardens of Mr. GRAY at Fulham. The different colour of their haws, and their other various appearances, adapt them to the uſe of groves and wilderneſſes: and as they are to be obtained here without procuring them from America, that trouble may be omitted.

*78. *Periclymenum Virginianum.*

The Scarlet Honey-ſuckle.

This is a climbing plant, and retains its leaves all the winter: the flowers are tubulous and of a ſcarlet colour. They are natives of Carolina, though they will endure our climate in a warm ſituation. If they like their ſoil (in which they are very difficult) they produce ſuch a profuſion of flowers, that no wall-tree makes ſo ſplendid an appearance. They are eaſily increaſed by laying; but being ſomewhat tenderer than the European kinds, they require a little more indulgence till the firſt year after planting has paſſed.

*79. *Phaſeoloides, Caroliniana, fruteſcens, ſcandens, foliis pinnatis, floribus cæruleis ſpicatis.*

The Kidney Bean-tree.

This plant was introduced from Virginia, where, and in Carolina, its trailing branches are ſupported by trees and ſhrubs. In May and June it produces bunches of papilionaceous purple flowers, which are ſucceeded by pods containing beans of a brown colour, of the ſize, or rather leſs than horſe-beans, which will ſometimes ripen in England: they likewiſe in ſome ſoils afford plenty of ſuckers by which they may be propagated.

*80. *Arbor Virginiana citria vel limoniæ folio, Benzoinum fundens.*

The Benjamin-tree.

This is a ſmall tree, or rather ſhrub; the leaves and bark aromatic: the ſmall yellow flowers which are produced in the ſpring, are ſucceeded by ſmall oval berries of a ſcarlet colour, which when bruiſed emit a fragrant ſmell. It is called in Virginia the All-ſpice-tree.

81. *Alni folia Americana ſerrata, floribus pentapetalis albis, in ſpicam diſpoſitis.*

This ſhrub grows in moiſt places, and ſometimes in water, from which it riſes with many ſlender ſtems to the height of ten or fourteen feet: the leaves are ſomewhat rough, placed alternately, ſerrated, and in ſhape not unlike thoſe of the white thorn. In July, there ſhoots from the ends of the branches ſpikes of white flowers four or five inches long; each flower conſiſts of five petals and a tuft of ſmall ſtamina. The flowers are thick-ſet on foot-ſtalks a quarter of an inch long, and are ſucceeded by ſmall, oval, pointed capſulæ, containing many chaffy ſeeds. It endures the greateſt cold of our winters; increaſes by laying, and ſometimes produces ſuckers.

82. *Frutex Virginianus trifolius ulmi ſamaris.*

This tree uſually grows to the height of twelve or fourteen feet, with a trunk as big as one's leg, having a greeniſh ſmooth bark. Its leaves are trifoliate, and ſet on long foot-ſtalks; the flowers grow in ſpiked bunches, many of them together, each flower having four white petals, and are ſucceeded by cluſters of ſeeds hanging ſeparately by ſhort pedicles, and covered with flat thin capſulæ. They may be increaſed by laying, but are long in ſtriking root.

83. *Steuartia.*

This ſhrub riſes from the ground with ſeveral ſtiff inflexible ſtems to an ordinary height: the leaves are ſerrated and grow alternately, reſembling thoſe of the Syringa. The flower reſembles that of a ſingle roſe, conſiſting of five white concave petals, with a pointel riſing from a pale green ovarium, ſurrounded by many purple ſtamina with bluiſh apices. It is remarkable, that one particular petal in every flower is ſtained with a faint greeniſh yellow. The calix is divided into five ſegments; the capſula has a hairy roughneſs on the outſide, is of a conic form, and when ripe ſplits open, and diſcloſes five membranous ſhells, every one of which contains a ſingle oblong brown ſhining ſeed. I received a plant of it from Virginia in full bloſſom. The wood is ſo very hard, that it ſeems to be not increaſible by laying.

84. *Palma Braſilienſis prunifera folio plicatili ſeu ſtabelli forma caudice ſquammato.*

The Palmeto-tree of Carolina.

This is the only ſpecies of that numerous and uſeful genus of trees the Palm, that is found to grow without the tropics: I obſerved it as far north as the latitude of thirty-four degrees, which being within the climate from whence our American hardy trees have been introduced, I conceive it not improbable that this tree, by a little protection, may be brought to endure our climate and adorn our gardens with its ample foliage: its vicinity with many hardy trees which now are naturalized to England, would induce one to conclude that this tree alſo, as well as thoſe, may be able to bear the cold of our country; but as all American trees of the ſame latitude are not equally hardy, trial only can determine how far this tree is capable of abiding the open air of our climate. Was the ſingular and ſpecious appearance of theſe trees known to the Curious, there would need no other excitement to the deſire of procuring them, which with no great difficulty may be effected from Charles Town in South Carolina; within four miles of which is a little iſland, ſix miles in circuit, called Sullivan's Iſland, abounding with Palmeto-trees of all dimenſions. The roots of theſe trees growing within a ſmall compaſs, and their fibres being cloſely connected, ſmall trees may be taken up with ſufficient earth adhering to their roots, put ſingly in tubs of earth, and ſupported by a ſtake or ſtakes.

The leaves are more than ſemicircular; and ſome of them ſo broad, that they meaſure ſix feet diameter. Theſe trees are found in Carolina from ten to fifty feet in height. This, as well as the other kinds of Palms, has its peculiar uſes; particularly its leaves are uſed for the walls and coverings of houſes; making hats, baſkets, ropes, with many other utenſils. The berries are globular, as big as cherries, of a luſcious ſweet taſte; and is a great part of the food of the maritime Indians.

Sir HANS SLOANE obſerves, that the name of Palm ſeems beſt to agree with this kind, becauſe the leaf reſembles a hand more than any of the other ſorts.

*85. *Celtis.*

The Lote, or Nettle-tree of America.

Theſe trees are natives of Carolina and moſt of the northern colonies in America, and are hardy enough to endure the climate of England; they grow to a large ſize, of a regular pyramidal form; the wood cloſe-grained, and fit for many mechanical uſes. The leaves are ſharp-pointed and notched; the flowers are compoſed of five very ſmall white petals, encompaſſing many ſtamina, and are ſucceeded by ſingle round berries, which, if ſown in a hot bed, will ſometimes riſe in three or four months, but in the common earth are uſually the ſecond year before they appear. Theſe trees naturally grow in a moiſt ſoil, and while young require frequent watering: their branches alſo will ſtrike root by laying; and though it is a tree of no ſingular beauty, it may ſerve to add to the variety of the foreſt-trees which the new world affords.

F I N I S.

Magnolia altissima flore magnifico amplo. pl. Mill 2.
The Laurel tree of Carolina.

Laurifolio subtus albicante

Magnolia ~~[illegible]~~ folio ~~majore acuminato~~ ~~[illegible]~~ p. 3.

~~Laurus~~ ~~[illegible]~~ of Pensylvania or Rose bay

Magnolia flore albo folio majore acuminato haud albicante. p. 8

The Magnolia of Pensylvania

3

2

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1

Magnolia amplissima, flore albo fructu Coccineo. f. 1.

Hill n°. 3.

The Umbrella-tree

Quercus Ricci Dissecta, foliis amplioribus
subtus tomentosis. p. 6.
Red Oak

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Quercus humilior Salicis folio
Senior. p. 6.
Scrub or Yellow Bark

6

Quercus alba virginiana p. 6
the White oak

7

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Quercus Carolinensis viventibus
Penis muricata p. 6.
the White Oak with prickled acorns

Quercus folio non serrato mucronato
quasi triangulo. p. 5
the water Oak

Quercus (Ilex) foliis oblongis ovatis. p. 7.

The Live Oak

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Quercus (Ilex) Marylandica, folio trifido sed Sassafras accedente p. 8

The black Oak

13

Quercus Phellos, foliis longis angustis Salicis. p. 7.

The willow oak

10

Quercus Castaneæ foliis, procera arbor Virginiana. p. 7

The Chesnut Oak

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Liquid-ambari arbor sive Styraciflua
aceris folio fructu tribuloide. p 8
The Sweet Gum tree

Cupressus Americana p 8.
The Cypress of America.

Arbor in Aqua nascens, foliis latis
acuminatis & dentatis fructu
Glandi Maiore Cll.
The Water Tupelo!

Arbor tulipifera Virginiana tripartito
Cicerei folio media Lacinia reliqua
abscissa &c.
The Tulyp tree

Nux Juglans alba Carolinensis, minimo fructamine lcvi pl2.
The hiq-nut

Castanea. Jamilo virginiana, fructu 2acomato in singulis capsulis echinata unico. pl2
The Chincapin

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Nux Juglans nigra Virginiensis. pl0.
The Black Walnut-tree

Nux juglans alba. pl0
The White walnut-tree

Amelanchier Virginiana, lauro cerasi folio
The fringe-tree ℔ 14

21

Cornus mas Virginiana, floscule in corymbo
digestis polianthio tetrapetalo albo
radiatim cinctis ℔ 13.

23

26

Cassena vera Floridanorum, arbuscula
baccifera alaterni facie, foliis alternatim sitis, Tetrapyrena. ℔ 14.

25

Cigrifolium Carolinense folio lanceolato
baccis rubris ℔ 15.
The Dahoon 4

The Yaupon

Cornus mas odorata, folio trifido margine plano. p17.
The Sassafras tree

Laurus Carolinensis, folio acuminato, baccis caeruleis, pedunculis longis rubris insidentibus p16.
The Red bay

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Ligustrum laurifolia, fructu violaceo. p16.
Purple berried Bay

29

Arbor in Aquis nascens, folio latiore acuminato, ramis nondentatis, fructu Myagni minore p15
The Tupelo tree

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Barbadoris Caroliniana Frutescens Acaciæ foliis. p 19.
Jove's beard vulgo Indigo-tree.

Smilax non Spinosa humilis baccis rubris. p 18
The Smilax with red berries.

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Smilax foris Laurifolio, baccis nigris p 17.
The bay leaved Smilax with black berries

Smilax Brioniæ nigræ foliis, caule Spinoso, baccis nigris. p 18.
The Smilax with Briony leaves

Chamædaphne Semipervirens foliis oblon-
gis angustis pluribus fasciculis oppo-
sitis e foliorum alis p 20.
The Andtree

Chamærhododendros Laurifolia semper-
virens, floribus bullatis corymbosis p 19
The Rock-Rose of Pensylvania.

Annona fructu latescente laevi scrotum
striatis referente p 21.

Zanthoxylum Spinosum p 20.
The Pellitory or Toothach-tree

Pseudo-Acacia hispida floribus roseis. p 21
The Acacia with rose coloured flowers

Frutex foliis oblongis acuminatis, floribus spicatis secundis dispositis p 21.
The Dwarf Bay

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Acacia arbuscula foliis tricanthis capsulis ovatis, unicum semen claudentibus p 23
The dwarf Acacia

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Myrtus Brabantiæ similis Carolinensis, baccata fructu racemoso sessili, monopyreno p 22
The Candleberry Myrtle

Arbor Lauri folio floribus ex foliorum alis pentapetalis, pluribus Staminibus donatis
The Root

Frutex foliis serratis floribus longioris speciosis subviridibus capsulas pentagonas 624

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Frutex Lauri Laurier folio. p23.

Frutex Lauri foliis non serratis floribus monopetalis albis campani formibus fructu oblongo tetragono. p23.

Chamædaphne folijs binis floribus bullatis, umbellatis. p. 26.
The Ivy-tree of Virginia.

Bignonia Americana) caprioli dicta, siliqua breviore p. 25

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Bignonia siliquosa folijs ternis floribus minore p. 26.
The trumpet flower.

Bignonia Virginiana foliis, flore sordide albo, intus maculis purpureis notatis aspero siliqua longissima & angustissima p. 24.
The Catalpa tree

Guajacana p28.
The persimmon tree

Alcea floridana quinque capsularis
laurinis foliis, lecotte crenatis,
seminibus conifrarum instar alatis p27.
The Loblolly Bay.

Philadelphus flore albo majore inodoro p29.

Frutex aquaticus, floribus luteis, fructu
rotundo quinquecapsulari. p28.

Jasminum luteum odoratum Virginianum, scandens, semper virens. p30
The yellow Jessamin.

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Cistus Virginianus flore periclymini. p29.
The upright honeysuckle.

55

Frutex corni foliis conjugatis; floribus instar anemones stellata, petalis crassis, rigidis, colore sordide rubente; cortice aromatico. p31.

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Hamamelis p 30.

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Tilia virginianus trifolius ulmi foliis p 39

Cerasi Similis, arbuscula mariana foliis folio, flore albo parvo racemoso. p 34
The Clustered black Cherry

Alni folia Americana serrata, floribus pentapetalis albis, in spicam dispositis. p 39.

Stewartia. p 39.

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Palma Brasiliensis prunifera folio plicatili Sive Stabelli forma caudice squammato. p 40.

The Palmeto-tree of Carolina.